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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

"THE OLD PLANTATION: How We Lived in Great House and Cabin,"¹ by James Battle Avirett, describes in an entertaining way the life and customs of a large plantation in eastern North Carolina before 1860. The author is a son of the planter, whose life he so accurately and sympathetically depicts. He shows that the lot of the slaves on his father's plantation was a far happier one than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would have us believe. He is convinced by a long study of the facts that the planters of the South were, as a rule, kind and humane in their treatment of their slaves. The work, though not a scientific one, is of great value and interest; its spirit is eminently fair.²

"THE LAND OF THE WINE" is the taking title of two handsome volumes from the pen of a well-known traveler in remote Madeira.³ This island, so out of the way, and so little known to us, has found a competent and sympathetic historian and geographer in Mr. Biddle, who has spent twelve years in collecting material for this work. The first volume is devoted to literary and descriptive matter, the second to more technical matters.

The story of the discovery of the island by Robert à Machin, a refugee from England, and the account of the courtship and marriage of Christopher Columbus, read like romance. The chapters devoted to sight-seeing and travel make a complete and thorough guide-book for intending visitors to the island. Every contingency is foreseen, from the choice of ocean routes from New York, to the price of pork and beans, or the hire of porters and carro. The picture that is painted of the beauties of scenery and luxuriance of vegetation, the balmy air and quaint customs of the people, make the place seem a paradise for invalids or as a winter resort.

The work is a splendid piece of bookmaking, type large and clear, paper of exceptional weight and velvet finish, and a very fine assortment of interesting illustrations in halftone, seventy-six of them full page. It is safe to say that the work will long remain the guide-book *par excellence* of the Madeiras.⁴

¹ Pp. 202. Price, \$1.50. New York, Chicago and London: F. Tennyson Neely Co., 1901.

² Contributed by Charles Lee Raper, University of North Carolina.

³ *The Land of the Wine*. By A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE. 2 vols. 8vo. Maps and illustrations. Pp. 267, 300. Price, \$7.50. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle, 1901.

⁴ Contributed by Dr. J. Paul Goode.

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES," ANNOTATED,¹ by Professor Edwin E. Bryant, Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, is designed as a text-book. It is admirably adapted for this use. The clauses of the constitution are set forth in bold-faced type. These are each followed by comments of the author and excerpts from decisions bearing on the points raised, with citations to leading cases. The principal subjects discussed under each clause are set forth in italics. This typographical arrangement gives clearness of argument and emphasis to classification. No commendation of the work for its purposes could be better than its authorship, as Professor Bryant is an able teacher as well as constitutional lawyer. His case comment is clear and pointed. The course as outlined gives a well-rounded view of the constitution.

"INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION,"² by Prof. Carl Bücher, of the University of Leipzig, has been translated by Dr. S. Morley Wickett, of Toronto University. The translation is well done. The title of the work is somewhat misleading—suggesting a general treatise. In fact, it is a broad generalization of the history of industrial progress in Germany. Most of the treatise is devoted to economic theory with an attempt to construct a system of development from prehistoric times. His generalizations follow List, and the other national economists. It is too general for history, and too highly theoretical for science. His theory is entertaining, but does not compel acceptance either as explaining German development or for working hypothesis in economic research.

"THE STORY OF PAPER MAKING"³ gives to the general reader a brief, but interesting, account of one of our most important industries. The history of the early methods of paper making is well treated. The closing chapters give an entertaining description of modern methods of manufacture.⁴

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, in its May publications, has brought out in 805 pages a valuable contribution to the financial literature of the colonial period. The author, Dr. Andrew McFarland Davis, in Part I makes the "Currency"⁵ of the Massachusetts Bay

¹ Pp. 418. Price, \$2.50. Published by the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis., 1901.

² Pp. 393. Price, \$3.00. New York: Holt & Co., 1901.

³ By J. W. Butler. Pp. viii, 136. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: J. W. Butler Paper Company, 1901.

⁴ Contributed by W. F. Hamilton.

⁵ Pp. 473. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901.

Colony the subject of his thesis, while Part II is devoted to "Banking." The work is well illustrated with photographic cuts of bills and forms in common use at the time. The volume throws much light on the whole financial situation of the time, both at home and abroad. Of special interest is the attitude of England shown toward banking in this country. This has a direct bearing on the causes of discontent which led to revolution.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP and direction of Prof. W. A. Dunning of Columbia University a number of monographs on reconstruction have appeared. The most recent of these is "*Reconstruction in Mississippi*," by Dr. James Wilford Garner. Dr. Garner has gathered his materials by painstaking research in the field. From official documents, from private letters and public correspondence, from newspaper files, from the remembrances of men and women who lived through the experiences of the carpet-bag régime, he has collected the facts of reconstruction and woven them into a story that both entertains and impresses the reader as being worthy of confidence. Much had heretofore been loosely written, much of partisan literature produced; this bears the stamp of reliability. The work will take a permanent place—will stand as a pillar in reconstruction literature.¹

THE TWO ESSAYS on Education and the Unknowable,² published in one volume, by Professor de Greef of the New Brussels University, sustain, respectively, the following two theses. First, instruction must constantly adapt itself to social conditions and strive to follow social evolution in such a manner that simultaneously with increased specialization of training in technique and science, social activity as a whole and the *relative* rôle of each specialty may never be lost sight of. Secondly, the progress of well-balanced education will result in an increased equivalence and appreciation of the most varied kinds of labor—collective concepts of the universe will be transformed, and our beliefs, instead of being mainly religious and metaphysical, will become positive and relative.

VERBECK OF JAPAN³ is a somewhat rambling sketch of the beginning and growth of Christian missions in Japan, of which Verbeck was the most powerful and influential pioneer. It is written in a sim-

¹Pp. 422, 13. Price \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901.

²*Problèmes de Philosophie Positive. L'Enseignement intégral—L'Inconnaissable.* By GUILLAUME DE GREEF. Pp. xi, 169. Price 3 francs. Paris: Schleicher frères, 1900.

³By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS. Pp. 376. Price, \$1.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

ple, unpretentious style. Apart from a certain dryness in the chapters devoted to the genealogy of Verbeck, the book makes pleasant reading. It is for those interested in mission work that the book is written. The average reader's delight in the quaintness of Japan is almost entirely ignored.¹

PROBABLY THE MOST conscientious general account of mediæval witchcraft and the inquisition, together with some explanation of the social causes which led to the rise and phenomenal spread of this peculiar aberration, is contained in Hansen's recent volume² in the collection published by the *Historische Zeitschrift*. It is a historical task of no mean importance to offer a satisfactory explanation of the dark shadow of mad persecution marking the same epoch as that which presented humanity with the renaissance, the reformation and the first magnificent results of the empirical sciences. Hansen's investigation has to do chiefly with the genesis of the belief in demons and witches, and, above all, with the problem of ascertaining through what circumstances it was possible for Christian culture, already a thousand years old, to give rise to such aberrations of intelligence and emotion among the authorities in church and state. The idea of witchcraft, lying at the basis of the great persecution, was by no means the simple product of popular phantasy, but was scientifically constructed and circumscribed, albeit with reference to popular superstitions. Its elements were evolved by the systematic theology of the mediæval church; it was carefully defined by the criminal law of church and state, and summarized by the rules of procedure of temporal and ecclesiastical tribunals.

The basis for the legal prosecution and punishment of sorcerers and witches had already been prepared by the popular belief in demons when the Christian church began to direct the affairs of occidental humanity. The church accepted the most important of popular superstitions, namely, the possibility and actual existence of sorcery; the church codified this belief in its system of laws and dogmas, stamping and forbidding it as sinful worship of the devil. But, like the Roman state and the temporal authorities in the Germanic empires, it condemned the group of popular credences concerning nocturnal witch rides and the transformation of human beings into animals, and treated them as false. When, however, during the epoch of scholasticism, the church undertook to investigate theoretically the empire

¹ Contributed by Helen Smith.

² *Zauberwahn Inquisition und Hexenprozess im Mittelalter und die Entstehung der grossen Hexenverfolgung*. By JOSEPH HANSEN. Pp. xv, 538. Price, 10 marks. München u. Leipzig, Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, 1900.

of demons, whose existence it had previously recognized, it was led by means of its own peculiar method to systematize the incoherent mass of demonology and make numerous concessions in favor of popular superstitions, which thus became part of its world-philosophy. It perceived, furthermore, a heretical element in the close relationship between sorcerers and demons, which was fantastically pictured by means of the ecclesiastical doctrine of the possibility of a contractual relation and sexual connection between human beings and Satan. Thus was the way prepared for the subsequent inquisition, when the ecclesiastical authorities secured the approval and collaboration of temporal powers, and the belief in witches and demons became so common and so deep-seated that neither catholicism nor protestantism, except in a few rare cases, disclaimed it.

The book is a fair example of the conscientiousness and thoroughness which so often characterize the historical investigations of German scholars.¹

COMBINING, IN A MANNER which seems so frequently to be the peculiar possession of French writers, all the charm of a polished literary style with the conscientious exactitude of a savant, M. H. Hauser's large, illustrated volume² on "Gold" leaves no aspect of the subject unconsidered. There are chapters on the chemistry of gold; its extraction; the gold production of California, Transvaal, Australia, the Klondike, the Guyanas and South America, Madagascar, India, Indo-China, Siberia and Hungary; the history of its industrial and artistic rôle and of its employment as money; and there is an interesting sketch of the legends which treat of its influence on mankind.

It appears that the Chinese, twenty-five centuries before the Christian era, made ornaments of gold. The laws of Manou established a relation between the value of gold and silver. The ancient Egyptians possessed numerous formulæ for gold amalgams which were transmitted mysteriously from generation to generation and regarded as magic. The early books of the Bible are full of allusions to gold. In the Homeric legends it is the precious metal *par excellence*. To capture the Golden Fleece, Jason and his companions ventured upon the tumultuous waves of the Euxine. According to the Germanic legends the "Rheingold" caused the outbreak of the conflict between the powers of the earth and those of the skies. Indeed, few subjects are older or more familiar. Yet what is gold? Can they who day by day

¹ Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Bates College.

² *L'Or*. By H. HAUSER. Pp. 363. Paris: Librairie Nony et Cie, 1901.

handle immense quantities give an exact definition of it? Do they know its properties, wherein it differs from other metals, and whence it possesses that primacy which makes it rule the world? Do they know, above all, what a quantity of human labor, suffering and intelligence is incorporated in each yellow piece that passes through their hands, and how much effort has been necessary to extract that light, small coin from the quartz or sand in which it was hidden away? Do they know all the many employments of gold, its long and varied history and its rôle in life? This is what the author undertakes to tell us, plainly and interestingly, with the aid of a profusion of good illustrations.

The sections treating of the peculiar status of societies, like the Klondike, which owe their origin or chief impetus to the quest for gold, are of especial interest to the social psychologist.

PROFESSOR HELFFERICH'S recent lectures in Hamburg upon "Commercial Policy" have been published.¹ As the author tells us in his preface, he has not attempted to present anything new, but rather to popularize that which science has already given to the world. The purpose of the series of lectures is education, not agitation. Its scope is very comprehensive and is treated under the five-fold division of the importance of foreign commerce for modern economy, commercial systems and theories, the material (*mittel*) of commercial politics, Germany's commercial policy in the nineteenth century, and, finally, the actual questions of commercial politics. This last section, comprising three lectures on the present politico-commercial situation, the agrarian tariff duties and the problem of the industry state, is perhaps the most interesting and instructive. The writer is in sympathy with the modern tendencies in German economic development, and no recent writer has shown more clearly German agrarian absurdities. The style, lacking the involved sentences characteristic of so many German scientific writers, is pleasing, and the author has fulfilled in an eminent degree his task of presenting, in a popular yet scientific way, the present politico-commercial conditions of Germany.²

THE LATEST ISSUE of the J. M. Dent Company in the well-known series of *Temple Primers* is a carefully written treatment of "Prehis-

¹ *Handelspolitik: Vortraege gehalten in Hamburg im Winter 1900-01 im Auftrag der Hamburgischen Oberschulbehoerde*. By KARL VON HELFFERICH. Pp. 206. Leipzig: Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, 1901.

² Contributed by Professor George M. Fisk, Tome Institute, Maryland.

toric Archeology.”¹ It is a primer only from the point of view of its brevity. In matter and manner it is full grown, scientific and accurate. There are chapters on man's place in nature, on the elements of human culture, on the early and late stone ages, on Aryans and Semites, on pile dwellings, on the earliest use of metals in various lands, on the age of bronze, and on the Hallstatt and La Tène periods.

The volume is well supplied with halftone illustrations of weapons and other objects of primitive workmanship. The book is well printed, though the type is rather small. Herr Hoerne has done a commendable service not only to students beginning in this field, but to laymen, and to busy men in other lines, in making this terse and excellent summary.

THE RECENT EXPANSION of our international relations has aroused a new interest in the treatises on International Law and Diplomacy.² The period since 1870 was singularly barren of scientific research in this field but it is evident that we are again entering upon a period of scientific activity along these lines. Since the last edition of Wheaton's International Law American readers have not had a comprehensive hand-book to which to refer for guidance in the complex international questions of the closing decades of the century.

The first edition of Professor Lawrence's work, which appeared in 1895, received a warm welcome in this country, particularly as his conclusions were based mainly on English and American precedents. Professor Lawrence was singularly happy in his selection of the concrete instances illustrative of general principles and avoided confusing his reader by a great array of historical facts. The same method characterizes the third edition, which has been revised, and to which an appendix has been added containing a discussion of "Annexation of International Obligations," "Recent Cases of Intervention," "Power over Territory Leased by One State to Another," "The Pacific Blockade of Crete," "The Hague Conference," and "The Doctrine of Contraband of War and Continuous Voyages."

The work is in the main a discussion of general principles. For the historical material upon which these principles rest, the reader must have recourse to such exhaustive treatises as Calvo, Holtzendorf and Fiore. As a hand-book on the subject, especially for those who are beginning the study of international law, no better guide can

¹ *Primitive Man*. By Dr. MORIZ HOERNE. Translated by James H. Loewe. Pp. x, 135. Price, 40 cents. New York: Macmillan Company.

² *The Principles of International Law*. By T. J. LAWRENCE, M. A., LL. D. Third Edition, Revised. Pp. 681. Price, \$3.00. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1900.

be found than the work of Professor Lawrence. The judicious use of material, the lack of violent partisanship in any disputed question, and the concise and unequivocal form in which conclusions are presented, all contribute toward leaving with the reader a definite impression as to the present status of the rules governing international relations.¹

THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE D'HISTOIRE ET DE GÉOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE,² a series of handy little volumes, each treating of the geography and general characteristics of the people of a particular country, thus far includes three numbers. The first of these, on the Gauls, is due to perhaps the most competent authority upon the subject, Professor Lefèvre, of the Paris School of Anthropology. The third, an attractively written booklet on China, by M. de Pouvoirville, does not approach the task of describing the Celestial empire with the careless, know-it-all manner so customary in books on this subject—especially those written by mere travelers through that vast country inhabited by one-fourth of the earth's total population. The author carefully points out the insurmountable difficulties in the way of reaching a just appreciation or an adequate and comprehensive knowledge of Chinese character. Recent events, however, make it imperative not to be totally ignorant of Chinese affairs. After chapters on the geography of the country, its soil and the racial characteristics of its people, some account is given of its political and social organization, its religious and legal systems, a brief resumé of its history and art, and, finally, the story of its relations with European powers. There are to be three other supplementary volumes on China, written by the same author.

"RICHARD CROKER,"³ by Alfred Henry Lewis, is a novel production—novel in style, novel in manner of treatment. Croker characteristics are told in Croker anecdotes; Croker wisdom is given in Croker sayings. The whole book is written in easy narrative. Speaking of the principle of organization that has made him a leader the author casually quotes: "No combination can be made where all are dishonest and each one knows it. The first element of leadership is honesty—perfect honesty. The honest man will prevail because other men will trust him. A rascal can trust an honest man; and a rascal

¹ Contributed by Professor L. S. Rowe.

² Published by Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1900, et seq. No. 1, *Les Gaulois, Origines et Croyances*. By ANDRÉ LEFÈVRE. No. 2, *Notre Globe*. By E. SIEURIN. No. 3, *L'Empire du Milieu*. By A. DE POUVOIRVILLE. Price of each, 2 francs.

³ Pp. xvi, 372. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Life Publishing Company, 1901.

can't trust a rascal. You might take one hundred men, ten of them honest and ninety of them false, and put them away on an island. Come back in two months, and, for the reasons I've given you, you'll find the ten men dominating the rest." While this is consistently portrayed as his leading motive in dealing with friends, in parrying his enemies he is shown to be mendacious, cunning and careless of his honor. The Richard Croker that rules the destinies of New York is described as a man of excellent personal habits, of deep sympathy for his fellows, but politic to the last degree—one who walks at the head of a popular movement but who never sets himself against it. Though a somewhat faulty attempt is made at literary fling, the story as told is a fascinating one.

THE LATEST VOLUME in the "Periods of European History,"¹ treats of the two centuries in which mediæval conditions came to an end and the states of modern Europe became prominent. It is the most useful volume in the series because it is the first successful attempt in English to give an accurate and concise account of the important events during this period, in all the different countries of Europe. The task is one of extreme difficulty, as no continuous line of evolution can be followed, no thread of unity can be detected. The chapters on "The Hanseatic League" and the "Renaissance in Italy" are especially readable; the latter is possibly the best in the book. The nineteen genealogical tables are very helpful.²

DR. MALTBIE'S work as editor of the report of the Civic Federation of Chicago upon "The Street Railways of Chicago," gives to the public the best exposé of American street railway finance now extant. The publication is a timely one. It serves well the citizens of Chicago at a time when the whole franchise question comes before them for settlement. It gives a broader bearing on problems that must be solved by other cities where the street railway plays an important part in municipal life.³

THIS NEAT LITTLE volume on the French Revolution⁴ is intended, so the author states in his preface, for the general reader. It is a revised edition of the work published by the Chautauqua Press in 1900. which was based on a series of lectures given by Professor Mathews.

¹ *The Close of the Middle Ages, 1273-1494.* By R. LODGE, M. A. Pp. xi, 570. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

² Contributed by Dana C. Munro.

³ Reprinted from "Municipal Affairs." Pp. 160.

⁴ *The French Revolution.* By SHAILER MATHEWS. 297 pp. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1901.

The subject is divided into four periods: (1) *France at the Outbreak of the Revolution*; (2) *The Beginnings of the Revolution*; (3) *The Attempt at Constitutional Monarchy*; (4) *The Republic*. This comprises a study of the development of the Revolution from its origin in the pre-revolutionary conditions in France to the return to constitutional government after the fall of Robespierre on the ninth Thermidor. Nothing new or original, either in the material or the method of treatment, is presented, but the story of the great Revolution is told in an interesting fashion, and as it is based upon good authorities, the volume deserves a place among the secondary histories of the Revolution designed for the general reader.

"MARYLAND AS A PROPRIETARY PROVINCE,"¹ was presented by Newton D. Mereness as a doctor's thesis to the faculty of Columbia University. It is the most exhaustive history of the political side of the provincial life of that state that has yet been written. The materials have been drawn from original sources with much care and industry, and woven into an interesting story, covering the successive revolutions and political changes that took place prior to the revolt against British authority.

THE GENERAL TENDENCY manifested by Mr. J. B. Morman's recent volume on Social Progress² may be summed up thus in the author's own words: "Viewed retrospectively in the light of history it can be said without fear of contradiction that, so far as the advancement of civilization is concerned, individualism has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Individualism as a social system possesses no power of promoting the advance of civilization." "The forces of progressive civilization have been intelligence and will, the universal characteristics of sentient beings, and there can be no hope for the welfare and happiness of the race except in the development and rational manifestation of these natural powers. Therefore, the problem before society is how to put these forces in operation so that the results will be for the good of the whole people rather than for any particular class. . . . What is needed is such a system that popular representatives *must* do the people's will in spite of selfish traits of character. . . . The struggle of the people to secure amendments to the constitution which shall include all their social

¹ Pp. 530+20. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901.

² *The Principles of Social Progress. A Study of Civilization.* By JAMES BALE MORMAN, A. B. Pp. viii, 240. Price, 50 cents. Rochester, N. Y.: E. Darrow & Co., 1901.

rights will be a manifestation of an intelligent, vigorous political life, and will mark the beginning of a new era in national welfare and social evolution." Professor Morman then sets forth the changes necessary to inaugurate a new period of social progress. As the book touches upon a host of mooted problems, almost every page of it is open to objection, notably the sections which discuss economic questions. The author maintains, for example, that "the hour-unit of productive labor is the only rational and universal basis of value."

THE CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE RECENTLY made by the South African Native Races Committee in *The Natives of South Africa*,¹ a book of 360 pages, is largely based on information gained by means of private correspondence. The committee enlisted the co-operation of men and women scattered throughout the British possessions and plied questions bearing on all of the main relations of native and foreign populations. Not only have the committee given an admirable digest of information received concerning native habits, local administration, taxation, apprenticeship, intemperance, the franchise, etc., but an appendix contains classified briefs and excerpts from the letters themselves. By such methods much has been added to the already voluminous literature on the subject.

THE PHILIPPINES, THE WAR AND THE PEOPLE² is a record of contemporary events—a clearly written and interesting series of letters originally contributed to the New York *Evening Post*. In some respects these letters gain in the preservation of their original form. The reader does not expect ethnological and historical precision and fullness. The correspondent on the field has no leisure for minute investigation; his work is of enduring value in proportion to his keenness of observation and balance of judgment in respect of the things he himself has witnessed.

In these essentials the book before us is particularly strong. The author is a man of long commercial experience and prone to take the hard-headed and prosaic view in all cases. He is a man from whom the truth may be expected. Possibly, now that the colonial fever at home has been somewhat checked by contact with cold fact, the candid treatment here given may receive its due of attention and reflection.

¹ Price, 12s. Published by John Murray, Albemarle street, London, 1901.

² By ALBERT G. ROBINSON. Pp. 407. Price, \$2.00. New York: McClure, Phillips and Company, 1901.

Robinson recognizes, as few other Americans have, the tremendous issues involved in the treatment of the religious orders in the Philippines. He asserts that the orders were the real authority when Spain was lamely wielding the nominal power, and that the revolutions of the last decades have been rebellions against the religious rather than the purely political oppression. The religious orders exercised their tyranny by reason of their possession of political power; of this power the Philippine Republic deprived them from the first days of its existence as a government; under the rule of the United States, however, the friars again hope, and not without reason, for reinstatement.

The author adds another chapter to the already published accounts of the remarkable news-censorship in vogue during the Otis period. The commercial possibilities of the islands are treated in some detail. Along with other grave questions, that of tropical labor appears as threatening and as unsolved as ever. For himself, Robinson believes the employment of Chinese labor to be the only practical solution, although he recognizes the reasonableness of the stock objections to this system.

In general, what is most to be feared in the present is the hankering of the volunteer after a "scrap"—regulars have some serious comprehension of what war means, but volunteers have enlisted for a fight and must force a brush of some kind in order to have stories to tell at home. The danger for the future lies in the inexperience and intolerance of the American toward "lower races," and in a defective colonial service. The author finds a strong resemblance between the Moro question in the Philippines and the Indian question as it has existed in the United States in the past.¹

WHEN A BRITISH MUNICIPALITY wishes to decrease the number of saloons within its limits, or to abolish some particular licensed house, it cannot simply withhold licenses, but must purchase the franchise or expectancy. The law does not give premises a perpetual license, but public custom does, and the obtainer of a license can immediately capitalize it in perpetuity. "The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform"² is a careful, scholarly presentation of the subject in its legal and economic aspects. Seven schemes for compensation are presented, together with opinions by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Professor Sedgwick and the authors of the seven schemes, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Goschen, Lord Peel, the Royal Commission, etc.

¹ Contributed by Dr. Albert G. Keller, Yale University.

² By C. P. SANGER, M. A. Pp. 135. Price, 2s. 6d. London: Published by P. S. King & Son, 1901.

The conclusion is that compensation should be given when a license is revoked, unless the holder has violated the law, and thus deprived himself of any rights in the license. The author suggests a compromise measure "which would enable justice to be done without taxing the exchequer or preventing any other and more radical reforms," viz., the confiscation of a reversionary interest after thirty years. That is, he proposes that the legislature enact that at the end of thirty years all licenses then existing should vest in local bodies, in philanthropic public companies or in the state. Thus the amount of present injury to license holders would be comparatively small, and the gain to the state thirty years hence very great.¹

AN INTERESTING ATTEMPT to popularize the latest results of scientific research² in all the fields of human knowledge, in a series of neat little volumes forming an illustrated popular encyclopædia, has recently been inaugurated by a Paris publishing house. Of the twenty-five volumes which have thus far made their appearance, four are of more or less interest to the sociologist. Number five of the collection on the Prehistorics of France gives in a somewhat dramatic form an account of the primary, secondary and tertiary periods of terrestrial evolution. Number twelve, an ardent plea for universal peace, with chapters on the causes and consequences of wars, contains bibliography of anti-war literature which will doubtless be of value to any one who wants to keep track of the peace movement. The chapters on international arbitration contain a clear presentation of the argument in favor of this scheme for avoiding wars. M. Michaud, in number thirteen of the collection, points out the historical value of legends and makes an attempt to show the relation between the nature of a people and the peculiar form of its characteristic legends, which represent the product of its imagination and furnish a valuable clue to the *Volksgeist*. Number twenty-two, finally, gives a clear and quite comprehensive account of practical attempts at co-operation, beginning with the Rochdale Pioneers, and embracing a great number of co-operative societies of consumption, distribution, production, as well as building societies, popular banks and profit-sharing. The history, advantages and difficulties of these various varieties of co-operation are pointed out, but the book is throughout eulogistic in

¹ Contributed by Dr. William H. Allen, Jersey City.

² *Les Livres d'Or de la Science*. Paris: Schleicher Frères. No. 5, *La Préhistoire de la France*. By STÉPHANE SERVANT. Pp. 192. Price, 1 fr. 50. No. 12, *Les Guerres et la Paix*. By CHARLES RICHEL. Pp. 192. Price, 1 fr. 50. No. 13, *Les Grandes Légendes de l'Humanité*. By L. MICHAUD D'HUMIAC. Pp. 188. Price, 1 fr. 50. No. 22, *Le Coopérationisme*. By A. D. BANCEL. Pp. 251. Price, 1 fr. 50.

its tone. It would be scarcely possible, however, to find a better brief account of the whole subject, or one so full of up-to-date facts.

A WIDE CIRCLE of readers will welcome a recent issue of the collected essays of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace.¹ The series consists of essays contributed to various magazines during the thirty-five years ending 1899, and includes a wide range of subjects from geology to the future life. There are six papers on earth studies, and others dealing with descriptive zoology, plant and animal distribution, the theory of evolution, anthropology, education, politics, economics, ethics and sociology.

In all this range of topics there is the treatment of a scholar with wide interests and sane ideas, simple, incisive and convincing in statement, and eminently fair and generous in criticism of opponents. All the essays have been revised, and stand as the author's present point of view in the various problems treated.

In the first essay, on Inaccessible Valleys, the author shows himself a loyal follower of Lyell, and stands out against Professor J. D. Whitney and other recent supporters of cataclysmic origin for certain valleys. The problem of the Cox and Grose valleys in N. S. Wales, he properly interprets. It would now be a simple problem to a trained physiographer—a case of an inner lowland, with canyon across the cuesta, paralleled somewhat broadly, in Texas by the Upper Pecos.

In the chapters on Evolution, the author has modestly refrained from any mention of his own part in the establishment of the theory of Natural Selection, and supports and interprets Darwin. He sides with Weismann in the disbelief in the inheritance of acquired characters. He is, of course, against Lamarck and on the side of Darwin in his appreciation of indefinite, spontaneous variation, and the retention of useful characters in the origin of specific differences.

Dr. Wallace shows with ample illustration, good ground for his belief in a Caucasian origin for Polynesians, thus running counter to Quatrefages.

In his papers touching social matters, the author is as vigorous as ever in his defence of the nationalization of land, and is a warm advocate of Mr. Bellamy as to a possible future organization of society, where "equality of opportunity" will be the chief maxim.²

¹ *Studies, Scientific and Social.* By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. Two volumes, 12mo, pp. xv, 532 and viii, 535. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

² Contributed by Dr. J. Paul Goode.